THE INDIANAPOLIS NATIONAL BANK Designated United States Depository.

Corner Room Odd-fellows' Hall THEO. P. HAUGHEY, Pres't. E. E. REXFORD, Cash.

INDIANAPOLIS MARKETS. The Jobbing Trade.

CANNED GOODS. Peaches-Standard, 3-pound, \$1.80@2.00; 3-pound seconds, \$1.40@1.60. Miscelianeous - Blackberries, 2-pound, 80@90c; raspberries, 2-pound, \$1.15@ 1.30; pineapple, standard, 2-pound, \$14.0@2.50; seconds, 2-pound, \$1.10@1.20; cove oysters, 1-pound, full weight, 95c@\$1; light, 65@70c; 2-pound, full, \$1.70\alpha 1.80; light, 90\alpha 281; string beans, 85\alpha 95c; Lima beans, \$1.20\alpha 1.30; peas, marrowfat, \$1.20\alpha 1.40; small, \$1.50\alpha 1.75; lobsters, \$1.85\alpha 2; red cherries, 950@\$1.10; strawberries, \$1.20@1.30; salmon (lbs), \$1.90@2.50.

COAL AND COKE.

Anthracite, \$7.25 and \$7.50 P ton; Jackson lump, \$4.00 P ton; nut, \$3.50; Brazil block, \$3.50 P ton; nut, \$3.00; Pittsburg, \$4.00 P ton; nut, \$3.75; Raymond and Winifrede, \$4.00 \$\psi\$ ton; nut. \$3.75; Duggar lump, \$3.25 \$\psi\$ ton; nut, \$2.75; Island City lump, \$3.25 \$\psi\$ ton; nut, \$3.00; Highland lump, \$3.00 \$\psi\$ ton; nut, \$2.50; Piedmont and Blossburg, \$5.00 → ton: Indiana cannel, \$5.00 → ton; gas-house coke,
11c → bu, or \$2.75 → load; crushed coke, 12c → bu, or \$3.00 P load.

Alcohol, \$2.22@2.30; asafætida, 15@20e: alum, 4 @5c; camphor, 30@32c; cochineal, 50@55c; chloro-form, 50@55c; copperas, bris, \$3@3.50; cream tar-tar, pure, 40@42c; indigo, 80@81c; licorice, Calab., genuine, 30 245c; magnesis, carb.; 2-oz, 25 235c; morphine, P. & W. P oz, \$2.80; madder, 12 214c; oil, castor, P gal, \$1.10 21.15; oil, bergamot, P b, \$3 23.25; opium, \$3 23.15; quinine, P. & W., P oz, 50 255c; balsam copabia, 60 265c; soap, Castile, Fr., 12 216c; soda, bicarb., 4 2 26c; salts, Epsom, 4 75c; sulphur, flour, 4 76c; saltpetre, 8 720c; turpentine, 50 754c; glycerine, 25 730c; idodide potass., \$3 03.20; bromide potass., 40 042e; chlorate potash, 25c; borax, 10@12c; einchonidia, 12@ 15c; carbolic acid, 45@50e.

Oils-Linseed oil, raw, 57c P gal; boiled, 60s, coal oil, legal test, 9@14c; bank, 40c; best straite; 45c; Labrador, 60c; West Virginia, lubricating, 20@ 30c; miners' 65c. Lard Oils-No. 1, 50 250c; do, WHITE LEAD-Pure, 64c; lower grades, 54 26c.

DRY GOODS. TICKINGS-Amoskeag ACA, 13c; Conestogs B F 15c; Conestoga extra, 131gc; Conestog Gold Medal, 14c; Conestoga CCA, 12c; Conestogaa AA, 10c; Conestoga X, 9c; Pearl River, 12c; Falls OBO, 32-inch. 13'90; Methuen AA, 12'90; Oakland A, 7'90; Swift River, 7'90; York, 32-inch, 13'90; York, 30-inch.

BLEACHED SHEETINGS-Blackstone AA, 734c; Ballon & Son, 71ge; Chestnut Hill, 6c; Cabot 4-4, 71ge; Chapman X, 61ge; Dwight Star S, 82ge; Fruit of the Loom, 834c; Lonsdale, 812c; Linwood, 8c; Mason-villa 834c; NewYork Mills, 1012c; Our Own, 534c; Pep-perell, 9-4, 22c; Pepperell, 10-4, 24c; Hills, 814c; Hope, 734c; Knight's Cambric, 8c; Lonsdale Cambric, 10c; Whitinsville, 33-inch, 612c; Wamsutta, 1012c. -Amoskeng, / '90: Dates, / '46; tric ter, 71gc; Glasgow, 61gc; Lancaster, 71gc; Ranelman's, 71gc; Renfrew Madras, 81gc; Cumberland, 61gc; White, 7c; Bookfold, 94go.

GRAIN BAGS-American. \$16; Atlanta. \$18; Frank-hnville. \$17.50; Lewiston, \$18; Ontario, \$16.50; PAPER CAMBRICS-Manville, 6c; S. S. & Son, 6c; Masonville, 6c; Garner, 6c. PRINTS—American fancy, 6¹gc; Allen's fancy, 6c; Allen's dark, 5¹gc; Allen's pink, 6¹gc; Arnold's, 6¹gc; Berlin, solid colors, 6c; Cocheco, 6c; Conestoga, 5¹gc; Dunnell's, 5¹gc; Eddystone, 6¹gc; Hartel, 5¹gc; Harmony, 5c; Hamilton, 6c; Greenwich, 5¹gc; Knickerbocker, 51ge; Mallory pink, 6e. BROWN SHEETINGS -Atlantic A. 71gc; Boott C. 6c;

Agawam E. 5½c; Bedford R. 5c; Augusta, 5½c; Boott AL, 6¾c; Continental C, 6¾c; Dwight Star, 8c; Echo Lake, 6c; Graniteville EE, 6¾c; Lawrence LI, 6c; Pepperell E, 7¾c; Pepperell R, 6¾c; Pepperell 9-4, 20c; Pepperell 10-4, 22c; Utica 9-4, 22½c! Utica 10-4, 25c; Utica C, 4¾c. FOREIGN FRUITS. Raisins, London layer, new, \$3.50@3.75 P boz; loose, muscatelle, 2-crown, \$2.50@3.75 P box; Va-

lencia, new, 7 12080 \$\psi\$ lb; citron, 24026c \$\psi\$ lb; currants, 6120712c \$\psi\$ lb. Bananas—Jamaica, \$1.500 2.00; Aspinwall, \$1.5002.50. Oranges—Floridas, russets, \$2.2502.50; br ghts, \$2.7503.00 \$\psi\$ box. Lemons—Fair stock, \$2.50; choice, \$2.75; extra fancy, \$3.50. Figs, 14016c. Prunes—Turkish, old, 44@41gc; new, 5@51gc.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.
APPLES—Per brl, choice, \$1.50@2; common. 75c
@\$1.25; selling in bulk on track, 30@40c P bu. CRANBERRIES-Per brl, \$5.50 @8.00; bushel boxes, choice, \$2.50@2.75. GRAPES-Concords, fresh and repacked. 20c & basket; inferior stock. 8210c & basket; Catawbas,

20@25c & basket; Malagas, \$5.00 for heavy weight, ONIONS-\$1.10@1.40 \$ brl; Spanish, \$1.00@ POTATOES ... Per brl. \$1.25@1.50: from car. 46@ SWEET POTATOES - Kentucky stock, \$2.00 2.25: Jerseys. \$3.75@4.00 \$ brl; home-grown, \$1.00@

GROCERIES. COFFEES—Ordinary grades, 1412@1519c; fair, 16@1619c; good, 17@18c; prime, 19@20c; strictly prime to choice, 20@21c; fancy green and yellow, 21022c; old government Java, 30031c; ordinary Java, 26027c, imitation Java, 24025c; roasted

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS-New Orleans molasses, fair to prime, 30@35c; choice, 40@50c. Syrups, 30 FLOUR SACKS-No. 1 drab, 4 brl, \$33 \$ 1,000; 4 brl, \$17; lighter weight, \$1 \$ 1,000 less. LEAD-7@Se for pressed bars.

DRIED BEEF-11@13c. SPICES-Papper, 1849@19c; allspice, 10@12c; cloves, 24@28c; cassia, 10@12c; nutmegs, 70@85c STARCH-Refined pearl, 3@34c P 15; Eureka, 5 @6c; Champion gloss lump, 34204; improved corn, 549 0 Gc.

RICE-Louisiana, 5@7c. SHOT-\$1.45@1.50 P bag for drop. Sugars-Hards, 758@85sc; confectioners' A, 742 75sc off A, 7@74c; white extra C, 67s@7c; fine yellows, 64 26 gc; good yellows, 64 26 c; fair yellows, 64 26 gc; common yellows, 64 26 c. SALT .- In car lots, 90c; small lots, \$1.00@1.05. Twing-Hemp, \$12@18c \$\P B; wool, \$@10c; flax, 20@30c; paper, 18c; jute, 12@15c; cotton, 16@25c.

WOODENWARE-No. 1 tubs, \$7.75@8.00; No 2 tubs, \$6.75@7.00; No. 3 tubs, \$5.75@6.00; 3-hoop

pails, \$1.75 \$1.80; double washboards, \$2@2.75 common washboards, \$1.20@1.85; clothes-pins, 50 WOGDEN DISHES ... Per 100, 1 tb, 20c; 2 tbs, 25 c 3 fbs, 30c; 5 fbs, 40c. WRAPPING-PAPER-Crown straw, 18c & bundle; medium straw, 27c; double-crown straw, 36c; heavy-weight straw, 1422c P B; crown rag, 20c P bundle; medium rag, 30c; double-crown rag, 40c; heavy weight rag, 2403c # 15; Manila, No. 1, 809c; No. 2, 549@649c; print paper, No. 1, 6@7c; book paper, No. 3, S. & C., 10@11c; No. 2, S. & C., 8@9c; No.

1, S. & C., 74 38c. IRON AND STEEL. Bar iron (rates), 282.25c; horse-shoe bar, 3.25c Norway rail rod, Sc; German steel plow-slabs, 4c American drill steel, 10@12c; Sanderson tool steel 16c; tire steel, 4c; spring steel, 6c; horse shoes P keg \$4.25@4.50; mules shoes P keg, \$5.25@5.50 horse nails P box, 8d., \$5; steel nails, 10d and larger, \$2.25@2.35 P keg; other sizes at the usual advance; wire nails, \$2.90.

TINNERS' SUPPLIES—Best brand charcoal tin, IC, 10z14, 14x20, 12x12, \$6.75; IX, 10x14, 14x20 and 12x12, \$8.50; IC, 14x20, roofing tin, \$5.25; IC, 20x28, \$10.50; block tin, in pigs, 27c; in bars, 29c. Iron—27 B iron, 34c, 27 C iron, 5c; galvanized, 50 and 10 per cent. discount. Sheet zinc, 7c. Copper bottoms, 30c. Planished copper, 36c; solder, 162 LEATHER, HIDES AND TAGLOW

LEATHER-Oak sole, 33@37c; hemlock sole, 26@ 32c; harness, 30@35c; skirting, 37@38c; black bridle, \$60@78 \$ doz.; die, \$402.\$00005; fair bride, \$50075 \$402.; city kip, \$60280; French kip, \$852120; city calfskins, \$5281.10; French calf-skins, \$1.1521.80.

HIDES-No. 1, cured, 61gc; No. 2, 41gc; No. 1 green, 5c; No. 1 calf, green, 5c; No. 1 calf, cured, 61gc; No. 2, 2c off; dry salt, 7c; flint, 8c. SHEEPSKINS-Pelts, 25 @ 80c.

TALLOW-Prime, 419244c. GREASE.-Brown, 21gc; yellow, 23gc; white, 41gc. OIL CAKE.

Oil Cake-\$23 P ton; oil meal, \$23. PRODUCE. Brans-Choice hand-picked navy, \$2.25 \$ bu; medium hand-picked \$2.00@2.15. BEESWAX -- Dark, 18c; vellow, 20c.

BUTTER-Fair creamery, 18 220c; choice, 23 25c; country, 13@14c; common, 7@9c. EGGs-Shippers paying 20c; selling from store FEATHERS Prime goese 25c P Ib; mixed duck, GAME—Ducks, mallard, \$2.75 \$\psi\$ doz; prairie chickens, \$3.75 \$\pi4.50 \$\psi\$ doz; quails, \$1.25 \$\pi1.50 \$\pi\$ doz; squirrels, \$1.00 \$\pi1.25 \$\pi\$ doz; venison, 18c \$\pi\$ i5;

whole deer, 10c # 15. POULTRY-Hens, 612@7c; chickens. 612@7c; young turkeys, 7c; old hen turkeys, 7c; toms, 7c; roosters, 3c; geese, full-feathered & doz,\$4.80 &5.00; plucked, \$3.50 &4.20; ducks, old and young, 6c. WOOL-Tub-washed and picked, 33@35c; unwashed, medium and common grades. if in good order, 22c; unwashed fine, 17@28c; fleece washed, if light, well washed and in good order, 28@30c; burry and unmerchantable, according to their value.

PROVISIONS. JOBBING PRICES.—Smoked meats.—Sugar-cuerd hams, 10 to 12 Bs average, 13c; 15 Bs average, 124c; 174 Bs average, 121gc; 20 Bs average, 124c; 22 Bs average, 12c; English-cured breakfast bacon, light or medium, 134gc; sugar-cured shoulders, 10 to 12 Bs average, 10c; California hams, light or medium, 104c; dried beef hams, 11c; dried beef hams, knuckle pieces, 11c; dried beef hams, thin pieces, 9c. Bacon-Clear sides, medium average, 1019c; clear backs, medium average, 101gc; clear bellies, medium weight, 101gc. Dry salt and Pickled Meats-Clear sides (unsmoked), 10c; clear backs (unsmoked), 10c; clear bellies (unsmoked), 10c; clear pork, P bel 200 hs. \$17.00; family mess pork, P brl 200 hs. \$16.00; ham or rump pork, P brl 200 hs. \$15.00; Bologna—Skin, large or small, 7 c; cloth, large or small, 7c. Lard—Pure winter leaf, kettle rendered, in tierces, 10 c; in one-half bris, 10 c; in 50-lb cans in 100-lb cases, 10 c; in 20-lb cans in 80-lb cases, 10 c. Refined Lard-In tierces, 9 c; in 50-lb cans in 100-lb cases, 10c.

Clover-Red, choice, 60 to bu, \$4.50@4.75; English, choice. \$4.30 \(\pi 4.60; \) White, choice, \$6.75 \(\pi \)
7.50; Alsike, \$6.75 \(\pi 7.50; \) Alfalfa, choice, \$5.75 \(\pi \)
Blue grass—Fancy, 14 \(\pi \) bu, \$0 \(\pi \)
81.75 \(\pi 2.25 \)
Blue grass—Extra clean, 14 \(\pi \) bu, \$1.25 \(\pi 1.50 \). Red top

| fore, alternately exeavating and pulling the bird from below, and then treading it down from above. It was buried by the end of the third day. In fifty days the four beetles had buried four frogs, three small birds, two fishes, one -choice, 14 m bu, 80e@\$1.00. English blue grass.
24 m bu, \$1.25@1.50. Acme lawn grass, 14 ms,
\$1.75@2.25. Seed rye, 65e P bu. Flarseed, selected, \$1.30@1.50 per bu. Hemp, 3 sc. Canary, 5c.
Rape, 7e 2 m. New popcorn, 1@2e P m.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 29.—Cotton steady, with a fair smand. American middling, 5 7-16d. Sales, 10,000

bales, of which 1,000 bales were for speculation and export, and included 8,400 bales American.

THE OLD REBEL YELL. How the Argument of Mr. Twiggs in Southern Court Was Interrupted.

Houston (Tex.) Post. A singular dramatic incident occurred in the Superior Court room at Waynesboro during the trial of the Rogers brothers for the killing of the Symses, father and son. The killing occurred at McBean's Station in October last. Eminent counsel had been engaged by the prosecution and the defense, for both parties are prominent and wealthy. The evidence closed and the speaking began Friday morning, continuing all through the day. When the court assembled after tea the seats and the aisles within the bar were crowded with ladies, while without a dense throng of men filled up the auditorium. It was before this assembly that Mr. Twiggs began his argument.

Twiggs is an eloquent speaker, practiced in and noted for his oratorical graces. In the course of his three hours' address he at one time referred in the most feeling manner to the courage and devotion of women. The hour, the occasion, the audience, and the dim light from which the rapt faces were bent upon him all combined to form a surrounding well calculated to inspire the orator to his greatest effort. He closed his address upon the women as follows: "At the battle of Gettysburg General Pickett was ordered to begin the charge which was to make him famous. As he went into the terrible battle his young bride on horseback followed him. When the hail of death was beating down men on all sides, and the plunging shot and shell mingled their flerce screams with the moans and cries of the mangled, Pickett suddealy found himself in the presence of his wife. in an agony of fear for her safety he cried out to her as she sat cool and collected as a veteran: 'Go back! Go back! For God's sake, go back to the rear!' 'No,' replied the devoted woman, 'in the hour of danger the wife's place is by her

husband's side.'" At this moment through the court-room there rang out the wild, thrilling cry which nearly lifted the excited throng to its feet. It was the old rebel yell beard upon a hundred battle-fields and never to be forgotten. A deep silence followed. All eyes were turned toward the outer circle. Then Judge Royne's cold voice was heard bidding the sheriff to arrest the offender. A man was seen dodging through the crowd, and the judge continued: "The man who is leaving is probably the one wanted." "No, judge," exclaimed a voice, slowly, "I am the man." The speaker stood in the aisle, with folded arms, contemplating the bench. "I shall have to fine you \$10, then, for disturbing the court." "Very well, you honor, I shall pay the money," said the man, "but I meant no disrespect. I was a confederate soldier at Gettysburg, and just could not help from hollering." The ladies present sprang to their feet, and in an instant the money was made up and paid to the clerk. The involuntary yell of the old soldier was an irresistible tribute to woman-

Keeping Bees.

The system of keeping bees, at the present day, differs as much from that in practice a quarter of a century ago as does the use of electricity compared with the candle for lighting. It was once in vogue to remove the honey from the hives by destroying the bees with sulphur fumes, allowing one or two hives to remain, in order to produce new swarms, for the purpose of keeping up the stock. The hives in use were of the crudest kind, and the surviving bees were fearfully thinned out by the cold of winter and a lack of honey for their foed supply. Now, the object is to have the colony as strong as possible, and the bees are allowed to store up a supply of honey for their own use before being required to produce an extra quantity for the bee-keeper.

Instead of allowing the bees to swarm the modern bee-keeper destroys the queen cells and adds an extra story to the hive, which, under the Langstroth system of hiving, can be done easily, boxes of comb foundation being provided in order to induce the bees to begin operations in the newly-added portion. To explain the mode it may be stated that when the hive becomes crowded with bees, and the season favorable, the queen produces young queens, and then leaves the colony with a portion of the workers in order to begin operations elsewhere. This is called swarming. Instead of allowing her to do so the bee-keeper gives more room in the hive, by adding more boxes above, when the bees will go to work in the hive again. The object in so doing is to have each colony as numerous and strong as possible, as they can then better protect themselves against robbery by other bees, moths and diseases. A few strong colonies will produce more honey in the course of a season than will a dozen colonies that are weak and at the mercy of their enemies.

Where large numbers of bees are kept the bee-keeper gives great attention to the pasturage. All the extra ground is sown in some kind of plants that assist in providing the bees with honey, and the variableness of the season is carefully noted. Bees require management as well as stock, and the success of bee-keeping depends more upon the skill of the manager than upon the bees. The quality and price of the honey depends upon from what it is produced, and quite a saving is made by extracting the the work of the bees. Thousands of bees are killed during the season by birds, insects, and the rains, which often depletes a colony. The honey necessary for the winter provisions of the bees is never disturbed, and if the season has not been favorable the bee-keeper leaves all to the bees.

Jealousy of Birds.

Professor Frescaud cites a large number of well-authenticated incidents illustrating the jealousy that exists among the lower order of animals-jealousy involving a train of thought | him I hadn't no face to meet him afore I'd done and processes of reasoning. One of the most | suthin' for the kentry, and that Sally's heart curious of the practical experiments he himself made was in the case of a family of storks at Constantinople. Having obtained permission of the caliph to investigate the social and domestic economy of these historic birds, Professor Frescaud introduced into one of the nests on the roof of a mosque eleven duck eggs, and took away the eggs which the mother stork had laid The birds seemed not to notice the exchange. and the male and female stork took turns (as is the custom with most birds) at sitting upon the

In due time the eggs were batched and nine plump ducklings made their appearance. The mother stork was apparently fully satisfied, and she brooded over her callow infants with great tenderness. But when the father stork got a glimpse of the ducklings he became terribly agitated, and evinced his displeasure by shrill cries and violent gesticulations with his wings and legs. As if, however, to have the scandal properly, if not legally ventilated, this enraged husband flew away, and presently returned with an immense number of neighbors of both sexes. This strange company expelled the mother bird from her nest, and for a long time inspected the young ducklings, keeping up. in the meanwhile, an incessant chattering, as if, forsooth, they were discussing among themselves the probability of the female stork's infidelity. At last, seeming to have agreed upon a verdict, they fell upon the female stork and killed her, after which they put the young ducklings to death and destroyed the nest and every vestige thereof.

Professor Frescaud says that soon after this udicial murder the father stork, seemingly overcome by mortification at the supposed faithless-ness of his wife, committed suicide by drowning in the Bosphorus.

Insect Undertakers.

Chicago Inter Ocean. Nearly everyone is familiar with the burying beetle, and many have, perhaps, watched its operations. Noticing that dead beetles and other small animals laid on the loose ground soon disappeared, Professor Gleditsch concluded to investigate the cause. Accordingly, he placed a mole in the garden, and on the morning of the third day found it buried some three inches below the surface. Though wondering why this service was performed for the dead mole, yet, as he saw only four beetles under the carcass, he reburied it, and in six days found it overrun with maggets. It was not until then that the thought struck him that these maggets were the offspring of the beetles he had seen, and that they performed the burial rites in order to provide a place to deposit their eggs, where the newly-hatched young might have food for their

Continuing his observations, Mr. Gleditsch placed four of these bestles under a glass case with two dead frogs. One pair buried the first frog in twelve bours, and on the third day the second one was similarly disposed of. The pro-fessor then gave them a dead linnet, and a pair of the beetles set to work to bury it. They pushed out the dirt from beneath the body; then the male drove the female away and worked alone for about five hours, turning the linnet around in a more convenient position, and occasionally mounting the body to tread it down. After resting for an hour it proceeded, as before, alternately exeavating and pulling the bird mole, two grasshoppers, the entrails of a fish, and two morsels of the lungs of an ox.

When It Is a Fallure.

Washington Post. He (jocularly)-Is marriage a failure? She-Well, if it is, young fellow, you will find that a breach of promise isn't.

BIBLE SMITH.

A Story About One of the Best Known Scouts of the Cumberland Army. From an Address by J. R. Gilmore to the American Missionary Associatio

A good representative of this better class of

mountain whites was Bible Smith, the famous scout of the Cumberland army. I first encountered him at his home in the mountains of Tennessee in the autumn of 1850. Riding through that country on horseback, I was one afternoon overtaken by a storm, and sought shelter at his home for the night. It was of the better class of backwoods dwellings-what is termed a double-barreled cabin—a log house with two rooms on the ground floor, separated by an open passage-way. It was simply but comfortably furnished, and everything about it indicated that he was, in the phrase of the country, "right well forehanded." His family consisted of his wife, and three neatly clad children, the oldest about eight years of age. His wife was a comely young woman who could read and write, and had very thoroughly studied the half-dozen books that composed the family library. Bible himself could neither read nor write. He could, he told me, "only jest make out to spell. Sally, stranger," he said, "has all the larnin' of the fambly, so, ye see, she says par, instead of dad, which are the natural way." I soon discovered that he was an original character, with a talent for humorous anecdote that I never knew equaled. His stories kept me in a gale of laughter till long after midnight, but this is not the place to repeat them. This man is so good an illustration of the better class of mountain whites that I regret that time will not permit me to tell all about him and his interesting family; how everything about his house and outbuildings was the model of neatness; how his comely wife strove with grace and cheerfulness to do honor to a stranger guest; how tidily she kept her little brood, all clad in homespun of her own weaving and making; how the younger children climbed their father's knee, pulled his beard, and laughed at his stories as if they had never heard them before; how nimbly the eldest daughter sprang to do her mother's bidding, how she fetched the apples from the loft, and the apple-jack from the pantry, and between whiles helped to lull the sleepy little ones to sleep, or to keep them. wakeful, out of mischief; how, when we parted for the night, Sally read a chapter from the big Bible, and then, while all knelt down, made such a prayer as the great All-Father is sure to hear. All this, and more, in full detail, I would like to tell you, and also how, when I was about to mount my horse to ride away in the morning, all the children gathered about me for a parting kiss, and how their mother-she was a young and comely woman, and I was then a younger man than I am now, and didn't know any betpected it, that I gave her the same parting salute I had given the children, and then turned and said "good-bye" to Bible. Holding my hand in a warm grasp, and with a face as grave as a funeral procession, he responded: "I'm sorry to hev ye go, stranger, and ye'd better stay and settle yere. If ye will, we'll send ye to Congress, for the man as has cheek enough to kiss another man's wife before his very face can git any office in this part of the kentry.' I saw nothing more of Bible till thirteen years later, when, soon after the battle of Stone

river, I made a visit to General Rosecrans at Murfreesboro, Tenn. There I found him helding the rank of captain in the Union army, and having already gained, by his great service, the title of "the scout of the Cumberland." His cool bravery, intimate knowledge of the country, and acquaintance with the loyal men of the dis trict, had enabled him to be of more actual service to the Union than any single regiment in the army. I met him frequently during the six weeks that I was with Rosecrans, and the experience he related to me would fill a volume. One of them I will repeat, as it illustrates the susceptibility to religious impressions which is

characteristic of all these people. At the outset of the secession agitation Bible declared for the Union, because, he said, he beheved "in free schools, free speech and free air for all of God's critters;" and in the spring of 1861, when there were no Union troops south of the Ohio, and the disunion fever was raging furiously all over Tennessee, he organized 106 of his neighbors into a company of home guards, pledged to resist all attacks on the person or property of any of the number. Bible was elected to the command of this company, and it secured his district immunity from the conscription, till about the time that Rosecrans took command of the Army of the Cumberland. Shortly before this, Bible, taken unawares when at home with his family, was captured by the confederates. The remainder I will let him relate in his own language, as I wrote it down directly afterward in my note-book.

"They tied me hand and foot," he said, "and toted me to the military commission sittin' to Chattanooga. I know'd what that meant—a short prayer, a long rope, and a break-down danced on the top of nothin'. Better men nur me had gone that way to the kingdomseven of 'em within a month-but I detarmined I wouldn't go if I could help it; not that I objected to the journey, only to goin' afore of Sally. Ye see, I hadn't been nigh so good a man as I'd orter be, and I reckoned that Sally-who, ye know, are the best woman that ever lived-I reckoned that she, if she got there a little ahead o' me, could sort of put in a good word with the Lord, and git him to shut his eyes to a heap of my doin's; and 'sides, I knowed that I'd feel

mighty strange like up thar without her. "Well, we got to Chattacooga just arter noon of the second day's tramp. The commission, they had too many on hand to luck arter me to onct, so they put me inter a tent under guard of a whole Georgy regiment. Things looked 'mazing equally, and much as I detarmined to be a man, my heart went clean down inter my boots whenever I thought of Sally. I never felt so afore or since, for then I hadn't got used to lookin' at the gallus every day. I didn't know what to do, but thinking the Lord did, I kneeled down and prayed to him right smart. I telled would be clean broke if I went afore her: but. howsomer, I said, he know'd best, and if it was his will, I had just nothin' to say agin it. That was all I said, but I said it over and over a heap of times, and it was right dark when I got off of my knees. The Lord yered me, that are sartin. 'case I hadn't more'n got through prayin' 'fore a dirty gray-back-drunker'n a member of Congress-staggered inter the tent. I reckon he thort it was his own, for he dropped down onter the ground and went to sleep, axin' nuther leave nur license.

"Then, all to onet, it come inter my head what to do"-which was to cut his cords with the confederate's bowie-knife, change coat and hat with the unconscious fellow, and, thus disguised, escape from the camp. This he did, and after many adventures and hair-breadth escapes, he reached the mountain which looked down upon his home. "I got to the edge of the wood, he said, "on the hill just ahead of my barn, about an hour by sun; but I darn't go down, for, ye knows, the bouse stood in a clarin', and some of the varmints mought be a-watchin' for me. I lay there till it was clear dark, and then I crept to the rear door and listened. And what d'ye spose I yered! Sally a-prayin', and prayin' for me, so arnest and so tender-like that I sot down on the door-step and cried like a child.

Here he paused for a few moments, while something in his throat choked his utterance. When he went on, he said: "She telled the Lord how much I was to her; how she'd loved me ever since she first seed me; how she loved me afore her father or mother, or even the children; how she'd tried to make me love Him, and she know'd that, way down in my heart, I did love Him though I didn't say so, case men don't sreak out bout such things like women does. Then she same couldn't bear to have me hung up like as if I was a traitor; that she could part with me if He thought best-see me die, and not weep a tear, like a man, with a musket in my hand, doing suthin' for my kentry. "I couldn't stand no more, so I opened the door, fell on my knees, took her inter my arms, lay my head upon her shoulder, and sobbed out: 'The Lord has yered ye, Sally, I will love Him. I will be worthy of the great love ye's given to

Here he paused again for a few moments, and there was a peculiar softness and tenderness in his voice when he added, "Since that minnit this earth has been another earth to me; and though I'se lost everything, though I has no home, though night arter night I sleeps out in the cold and the wet a-scoutin', though my house is burned down, and my wife and little girls is scattered, though every day I'se in danger of the galius, though I'se been roped to a tree to die like a dog, and a thousand bullets has yelled death in my ears, though I'se seen my only boy shot down afore my very eyes, and I not able to speak to him, to give him a morsel of comfort, or yere his last word, I'se had suthin' allers here (laying his hand on his heart) that has held me up, and made me look death in the face as if I loved it. And if ye havn't that, sir, no matter what else ye's got-what money. or larnin', or friends-ye's pore, porer nor I ez.' I never met him again, and in a few months he was shot down by the confederates. He entered the dark valley alone, and Sally was not there to meet him; and yet I doubt not that One was there to say a good word to him with the Lord, and that he was warmly welcomed by the grand company of great and good men, who, like him, had laid down their lives for truth and

human freedom. Women Give Pointers in Selling Soan,

Findlay (O.) Special. A few days ago seven or eight ladies, claiming to be from Chicago, arrived in Findley, and have since been actively canvassing the city for the pretended object of introducing a new kind trains.

of soap. They would call at houses and leave a Ticket office, 26 S. Illinois street.

cake of soap as a sample, asking that it be tried and the result would be noted. In a couple of days the party would return and ask the lady of the house to sign a printed testimonial to its excellence, which was to be presented to the grocers to induce them to handle the soap. These testimonials for the last few days having been returning as orders for from \$3 to \$10 worth of the soap at big prices. The wording is very ingenious, and nineteen out of twenty ladies will sign it without an idea that it is anything else than what it intends to be.

THE DEAD SEA.

One of the most interesting lakes or inland

Wonders of a Desolate Spot in the God-Smitten Valley of the East. Missionary Herald.

seas in the world is the Dead sea, which has no visible outlet. It is not mere fancy that has clothed the Dead sea in gloom. The desolate shores, with scarcely a green thing in sight, and scattered over with black stones and ragged drittwood, form a fitting frame for the dark, sluggish waters, covered with a perpetual mist, and breaking in slow, heavy, sepulchral-toned waves upon the beach. It seems as if the smoke of the wicked cities was yet ascending up to heaven, and as if the moan of their fearful sorrow would never leave that God-smitten valley. It is a strange thing to see those waves, not dancing along and sparkling in the sun, as other waves do, but moving with measured melancholy, and sending to the ear, as they break languidly upon the rock, only doleful

sounds. This is, no doubt, owing to the great heaviness of the water, a fact well known and which we amply verified in the usual way, for. on attempting to swim, we went floating about like empty casks. This experiment was more satisfactory in its progress than in its results, which were a very unctuous skin and a most pestiferous stinging of every nerve, as if we had been beaten with nettles. Nor was the water we took into our mouth a whit less vile than the most nauseous drugs of the apothe-

That fish cannot live in this strong solution of bitumen and salt is too obvious to need proof; but to say that birds cannot fly over it and live is one of the exaggerations of travelers, who perhaps were not, like ourselves, so fortunate to see a flock of ducks reposing on the water in apparently good health. And yet this was all the life we did see. The whole valley was one seething cauldron, under more than a tropical sun. God-forsaken and man-forsaken, no green thing grows within it, and it remains to this day as striking a monument of God's fearful judgments as when the fire from heaven devoured the once mighty cities of the plain.

Farm Notes. An acre of land devoted to small fruits will sometimes give a larger return than five acres

Fine silky hair is a good indication that the animal will fatten readily, while coarse, stiff, rough hair indicates the reverse.

It is claimed that Shetland ponies and donkeys can be raised at such little cost as to give twice as much profit, in proportion to the capital invested, as is derived from raising horses.

If a flockmaster attempts to winter his sheep without shelter enough to keep them dry, though it may not furnish much warmth, he will not get a good fleece, says Rural Home. Fecundity may be increased by breeding and selection. At the Iowa Agricultural College farm the percentage of lambs in 1880 was 77 per cent. By crossing Southdown ewes with Shropshire males the percentage of lambs was 137 in 1887, while the weight of the fleece of each ewe was increased from 4.57 pounds in 1880 to 8.29 pounds in 1887.

Bees will come out of their bives on warm days. In so doing they clean the hives and carry out the dead bees. Every day some of the bees die, and advantage is taken of all favorable opportunities by the survivors to put the hive in the best condition for winter. The hives should not be placed in winter quarters until the weather becomes cold.

Barb wire is not well suited for garden fence, but a cheap, ornamental and substantial garden fence may be made of "spiral strips" if properly constructed. The posts should be set eight feet apart, and the corner posts braced firmly, also the posts at openings. They may be painted any desired color. Bore holes with half-inch bit for the strip to pass through at such distances as may be desired. A fine fence is made of six strands, or a better one of five stands and a scantling spiked along the tops of the posts

Farm herses are much larger than the average of twenty years ago. This is due to the large importations of Percheron and Clydesdale horses, which have been crossed on the native stock throughout the country. Improvement was formerly made through the thoroughbred running stock, which imparted endurance and speed, and the result was an excellent foundation for the use of the heavy draught horses for crossing. Good farm horses now weigh as much as 1,600 pounds.

Terrible as Armies with Banners. Two large processions encountered each other on the public highway near Indianapolis. "Let us pass," said the leader of one, "we are the man that first nominated Harrison for Pres-"We have the right of way," haughtily replied

the leader of the other procession. "We are the man that went to school with him when he And the shock of the collision shook the earth and broke all the windows for miles around.

I HAVE suffered with rheumatism for quite a number of years, and after trying Salvation Oil pronounce it the best remedy I have ever used, and I recommend it to all sufferers with rheumatism. Mrs. J. ZIMMERMAN, Wetheredville, Md.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES. THEOREST AND LINES-THEDIRECT AND Trains leave and arrive at Indianapolis as follows: PANHANDLE BOUTE-BAST.

Leave for Ptsbrg. & N.Y...... 4:30am 2:55pm 5:10pm
"Bichmond and Columbus.... 9:00am 4:00pm
Arrive from N.Y. & Pitsbg.ll:40am 6:50pm 10:20pm
"Columb's, Richm'd, etc. 9:40am 3:50pm
Eleopers to Pittsburg and New York without change. CHICAGO DIVISION. Leave for Chicago and Northwest 11:20am 11:20pm Arrive from Chicago and Northwest. 3:50am 2:50pm

Leave for Louisville and the South 4:05am 8:30am 4:00pm 5:16pm Arrive from Louisville and the South 10:45am 11:10am 6:40pm 11:00pm I. & V. R. R. SOUTHWEST.

Cairo Express, Leave .. incennes Accommodation, Leave. Vincennes Accommodation, Arrive. Cairo Express, Arrive ... 5:00pm TANDALIA LINE-SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

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Trains at Indianapolis Union Depot
Leave, going East. *4:10 am 11:00 am *9:00 pm
Leave, going West. *7:30 am 3:30 pm *11:00 pm
Arrive, from East. *7:00 am 3:15 pm *10:30 pm Arrive, from West.. *3:50 am 10:40 am *8:40 pm *Daily. All trains have the finest of Buffet Sleeping and Reclining-chair Cars. For tickets and full information apply at 42 and 44 Jackson Place, opposite main entrance Union Station, the Union Station, Indianapolis, or to any agent on the line.

Look in local column for special notices of excursions, reduced rates, etc.

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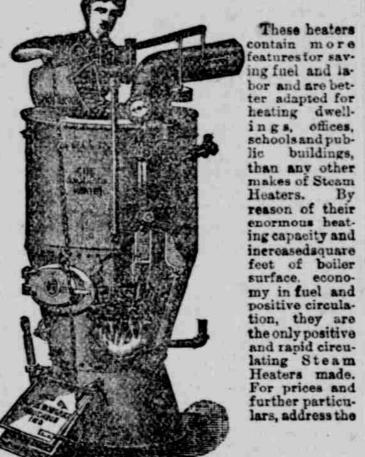
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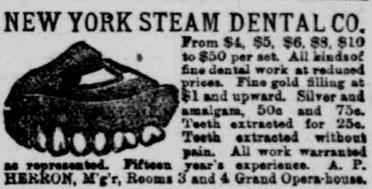
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